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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT TACOMA

8 HOLLY A. NEILL, an individual

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 ALL PRIDE FITNESS OF WASHOUGAL, a  
12 Washington Limited Liability Corporation,  
13 CHINDIANAOPPLIS, LLC, a Washington  
14 Limited Liability Corporation; NILE  
15 PLOUFFE, an individual,

16 Defendants.

Case No. C08-05424RJB

ORDER ON PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION FOR  
PROTECTIVE ORDER,  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION  
TO QUASH,  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION  
TO STRIKE,  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION  
TO COMPEL AND  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION  
FOR FEES

17 This matter comes before the Court on the Plaintiffs' Motion for Protective Order (Dkt. 38),  
18 Plaintiffs' Motion to Quash Defendants' Amended Notice of Deposition to Holly Neill and to Terminate  
19 Deposition (Dkt. 40), Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike Defendants' Amended Answer (Dkt. 41), Defendants'  
20 Motion to Amend (Dkt. 42), Defendants' Motion to Compel (Dkt. 44), and Defendants' Motion for  
21 Attorneys' Fees and Costs (Dkt. 44). The Court has reviewed the pleadings filed and the remainder of the  
22 file herein.

23 **I. FACTS**

24 On July 8, 2008, Plaintiff Holly Neill's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* was granted. Dkt.  
25 2. Ms. Neill alleges in her Complaint that she was subjected to sexual harassment by Defendant Nile  
26 Plouffe, a manager at All Pride Fitness/Chindianaoplis, the fitness club where Plaintiff worked. Dkt. 3.  
27 Ms. Neill claims Defendants: 1) violated her rights under Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000, *et seq.*, 2) violated  
28 the Washington Law Against Discrimination ("WLAD"), RCW 49.60, *et seq.*, 3) retaliated against her in

1 violation of Title VII and WLAD, 4) intentionally inflicted emotional distress upon her, and 5) wrongfully  
2 withheld her wages, contrary to RCW 49.48, *et seq.* and 49.52, *et seq.* *Id.*

3 On January 7, 2009, Ms. Neill's Motion to Amend the Complaint was granted. Dkt. 32. An  
4 Amended Complaint was filed, and two additional women, Cori Mulsoff and Brenda Jones, joined the case  
5 as plaintiffs alleging they too suffered sexual harassment and other violations of their rights at the hands of  
6 Defendants. Dkt. 34. The Plaintiffs seek damages and injunctive relief. *Id.*

7 On February 25, 2009, Plaintiffs filed several motions, each of which will be reviewed below.  
8 Defendants responded, and included additional motions in their pleadings, each of which will also be  
9 addressed below.

#### 10 **A. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER**

11 Plaintiffs now move for a protective order: 1) regarding the disclosure of their "medical records,  
12 mental health records or other treatment or evaluation information except on specified terms and  
13 conditions," and 2) to establish Clark County, Washington, as the location for "depositions and other  
14 minor discovery matters for witnesses and parties that resided in, conduct business in, or were otherwise  
15 available in Clark County during the relevant period." Dkt. 38. Plaintiffs argue that they have good cause  
16 for both parts of the protective order. *Id.*

17 As to the first basis, Defendants do not object to the motion for a protective order regarding the  
18 Plaintiffs' medical information. Dkt. 44. Indeed, Defendants attach a Proposed Stipulated Protective  
19 Order, signed only by Defendants, regarding the medical information. Dkt. 45.

20 As to the second basis, the record indicates that Defendants have scheduled Ms. Neill's deposition  
21 in Tacoma, which is around 300 miles round trip from her home. Dkt. 39-17. She and the other Plaintiffs  
22 state that they seek a protective order to have depositions in Clark County because they all are people with  
23 very limited means, would like to be present during at least some, if not all of the scheduled depositions,  
24 and are concerned about losing their jobs if they do attend them. Dkts. 39-16, 39-17 and 39-18. Plaintiffs  
25 note that a majority of the witnesses, Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs' counsel all live in Clarke County. Dkt. 38.  
26 Plaintiffs request that the Court order all depositions and minor discovery be done in Clarke County,  
27 Washington. *Id.* Plaintiffs argue that Defendants' insistence on conducting depositions outside the county  
28 where the events in question took place is inefficient and creates unnecessary costs. *Id.*

1 Defendants oppose the motion for protective order regarding conducting all discovery in Clarke  
2 County. Dkt. 44. They argue that they noted Ms. Neill's deposition in Tacoma on a mutually agreed date  
3 and offered to pay her travel expenses. Dkt. 44, at 4. They argue that the Plaintiffs have opted to proceed  
4 with this litigation in federal court, and Defendants should be permitted to conduct depositions in the  
5 community where the court is located. *Id.*

6 Plaintiffs reply, arguing that Defendants have not made any showing that the Plaintiffs did not have  
7 good cause for a protective order. Dkt. 47. Plaintiffs argue that Defendants' offer to pay Ms. Neill's  
8 expenses at a rate \$100 lower than that required under the IRS 2009 standard mileage rate for travel  
9 expenses is insufficient to mitigate her burden. *Id.*

#### 10 **B. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO QUASH DEPOSITION**

11 Plaintiffs move to quash the deposition of Ms. Neill, arguing that it is too economically burdensome  
12 for her to travel to Tacoma for her deposition. Dkt. 40. She states that she is a single mother, who works  
13 part time. *Id.* She states that due to her limited resources, the actual cost of travel to Defendants'  
14 preferred location constitutes significant burden for her. *Id.* Defendants oppose the motion and argue that  
15 they should be allowed to depose Ms. Neill in Tacoma. Dkt. 44.

#### 16 **C. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO STRIKE & DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO AMEND**

17 Plaintiffs move to strike Defendants' Amended Answer (Dkt. 37), arguing that it was not timely  
18 filed, and is redundant of the prior Answer. Dkt. 41. Defendants respond, arguing that Plaintiffs' motion  
19 is unnecessary because the amendments make clear that the Defendants are only changing two paragraphs  
20 wherein they challenge the Court's subject matter jurisdiction and assert that lack of jurisdiction as an  
21 affirmative defense. Dkt. 42. Defendants argue that they deny that they have more than 15 employees,  
22 and are now challenging the Court's jurisdiction as Title VII only applies to employers "engaged in an  
23 industry affecting commerce who has fifteen or more employees . . . ." *Id.*, at 2. In the alternative,  
24 Defendants argue that if the Court is inclined to grant the Plaintiffs' motion, the Defendants move to  
25 amend their Answer. *Id.*

#### 26 **D. DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO COMPEL**

27 Defendants move to compel the production of medical records pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26  
28 (a)(1). Dkt. 44. Plaintiffs argue that they complied with the requirements under the discovery rules, and

1 argue that they “refuse to waive the privilege associated with possible medical information until this Court  
2 decides whether the privilege associated with such records is worth preserving.” Dkt. 47.

### 3 **E. DEFENDANTS’ MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS’ FEES**

4 Defendants argue that they should be awarded attorneys’ fees and expenses in responding to these  
5 motions. Dkt. 44, at 7. Defendants argue that these motions were not necessary, and the relief is  
6 inappropriate. *Id.* Defendants argue that even if the Court were to find in the Plaintiffs’ favor, an award of  
7 fees against them is not justified. *Id.* Stating, “[a]ll Defendants did is note one deposition in the city where  
8 this action was filed.” *Id.* Plaintiffs oppose the award of attorneys’ fees and costs to Defendants. Dkt. 47.

## 10 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 11 **A. PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER**

12 After a showing of good cause “the district court may issue any protective order ‘which justice  
13 requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or  
14 expense,’ including any order prohibiting the requested discovery altogether, limiting the scope of the  
15 discovery, or fixing the terms of disclosure.” *Rivera v. NIBCO, Inc.*, 364 F.3d 1057, 1063 (9th Cir. 2004)  
16 (*citing* Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(c)). “If a court finds particularized harm will result from disclosure of information  
17 to the public, then it balances the public and private interests to decide whether a protective order is  
18 necessary.” *Id.* at 1063-64.

#### 19 **1. Health and Mental Records**

20 Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Protective Order regarding the health care information should be granted.  
21 They have shown that a protective order is justified because of the substantial and particularized damage  
22 which could flow from of the dissemination of the personal information contained in these records.

#### 23 **2. Location of Depositions and Other “Minor Discovery Proceedings”**

24 Plaintiffs have shown good cause for a protective order establishing Clark County, Washington, as  
25 the location for depositions and other minor discovery proceedings for witnesses and parties that reside in,  
26 conduct business in, or are otherwise available in Clark County unless the parties otherwise stipulate.  
27 Plaintiffs have shown that each of them have exceptionally limited financial resources and that it would be  
28 unduly burdensome for them to travel for their depositions. Dkts. 39-16, 39-17 and 39-18. Moreover,  
Defendants do not dispute that a majority of the parties and witnesses reside and work in Clark County.

1 Accordingly, conducting depositions and other discovery in that county is more economical. All parties  
2 should be aware that compliance with the Local and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Washington  
3 Rules of Professional Conduct is required. Parties are strongly encouraged to work together to resolve  
4 these types of discovery disputes.

5 **B. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO QUASH**

6 Plaintiffs' Motion to Quash Defendants' Amended Notice of Deposition to Holly Neill and to  
7 Terminate Deposition (Dkt. 40) should be granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(3) (A)(iv) provides that "[o]n timely  
8 motion, the issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that . . . subjects a person to undue burden." As  
9 above, Ms. Neill and the other Plaintiffs have shown that traveling to Tacoma, Washington for their  
10 depositions is an undue burden. Accordingly, the Plaintiffs' motion should be granted.

11 **C. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO STRIKE & DEFENDANTS MOTION TO AMEND**

12 Fed. R. Civ. P. 15 (a) (1) provides: "[a] party may amend its pleading once as a matter of course:  
13 (A) before being served with a responsive pleading; or (B) within 20 days after serving the pleading if a  
14 responsive pleading is not allowed and the action is not yet on the trial calendar." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15 (a) (2)  
15 provides: "[i]n all other cases, a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written  
16 consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." "Five factors are  
17 taken into account to assess the propriety of a motion for leave to amend: bad faith, undue delay, prejudice  
18 to the opposing party, futility of amendment, and whether the plaintiff has previously amended the  
19 complaint. Futility alone can justify the denial of a motion to amend." *Johnson v. Buckley*, 356 F.3d 1067,  
20 1077 (9th Cir. 2004)(*internal quotations and citations omitted*).

21 Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike Defendants' Amended Answer (Dkt. 41) should be denied and  
22 Defendants' Motion to Amend (Dkt. 42) should be granted. The record shows that Defendants did not  
23 timely file their Amended Answer. (On January 9, 2009, Plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint. Dkt. 34.  
24 On January 27, 2009, Defendants filed their Answer. Dkt. 36. Defendants then filed an Amended Answer,  
25 31 days later on February 24, 2009. Dkt. 37. Accordingly, Defendants did not file the Amended Answer  
26 within 20 days of the Answer as contemplated by the rules.) Nor did Plaintiffs stipulate to the filing of an  
27 Amended Answer, and Defendants did not seek, nor were they granted leave of the Court to file an  
28 Amended Answer. On the other hand, Plaintiffs do not meaningfully object to the content of the  
amendments, nor is there any showing that these amendments are futile. Moreover, pursuant to Fed. R.

1 Civ. P. 1, the rules are to be “construed and administered to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive  
2 determination of every action and proceeding.” In the interests of conserving resources and resolving this  
3 motion in a speedy and just manner, Defendants’ Motion to Amend (Dkt. 42) should be granted.

4 As these amendments make clear, in light of the fact that the Defendants are challenging the Court’s  
5 jurisdiction, Defendants are strongly encouraged to raise this issue as soon as possible in order to ensure  
6 conservation of all parties’ and the Court’s resources.

#### 7 **D. DEFENDANTS’ MOTION TO COMPEL**

8 Defendants’ motion to compel should be stricken. Defendants make a motion to compel the  
9 production of “medical records” pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 (a)(1) within the pleading entitled  
10 “Defendants’ Response to Plaintiffs’ Motions for Protective Order and to Quash Notice of Deposition and  
11 to Terminate Deposition.” Dkt. 44, at 6-7. Defendants do not clearly identify their intention to make a  
12 motion in the caption, nor do they note the motion for consideration in any manner. Local Fed. Rule Civ. P.  
13 7 (d)(3) provides that “[a]ll motions shall include in the caption (immediately below the title of the motions)  
14 the date the motion is to be noted for consideration.” Pursuant to Local Fed. Rule Civ. P. 7 (d)(3), “all  
15 discovery motions not using the option under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 (a)(2)(B) . . . shall be noted for  
16 consideration no earlier than the third Friday after filing and service of the motion.” In contrast, the motion  
17 to which Defendants responded, a motion for a protective order, is noted for seven judicial days after filing.  
18 Local Fed. Rule Civ. P. 7 (d)(2)(D). Defendants motion should be stricken for failure to follow the Local  
19 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court will not now reach the merits of the arguments raised,  
20 including the issue of privilege.

#### 21 **E. DEFENDANTS’ MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS’ FEES**

22 Defendants make no showing that they are entitled to attorneys’ fees. The motion should be denied.  
23


### 24 **III. ORDER**

25 Accordingly, it is hereby **ORDERED THAT:**

- 26 • Plaintiffs’ Motion for Protective Order (Dkt. 38) is **GRANTED**, and a Protective order is being  
27 entered by the Court under a separate docket number;

- 1 • Plaintiffs' Motion to Quash Defendants' Amended Notice of Deposition to Holly Neill and to
- 2 Terminate Deposition (Dkt. 40) is **GRANTED**;
- 3 • Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike Defendants' Amended Answer (Dkt. 41) is **DENIED**;
- 4 • Defendants' Motion to Amend (Dkt. 42) is **GRANTED**;
- 5 • Defendants' Motion to Compel (Dkt. 44) is **STRICKEN**;
- 6 • Defendants' motion for attorneys' fees and costs (Dkt. 44) is **DENIED**; and
- 7 • The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and to any
- 8 party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

9 DATED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2009.

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12 ROBERT J. BRYAN  
13 United States District Judge  
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